The surprising development of our national resources and the rapidity with which the Covernment is now enabled to reduce the National debt,

Meanwhile their high price, as compared with other classes of securi-

the commett welfare, thus were the waste and cost of war, new ca Five Twenty bonds, and which a natural decline in gold toward par, and

forms of investment, more profitable than Government securities at

market would afford the necessary safety to justify an exchange

are of this want has led us to feel the importance of directing measure, and to effer the results of our inquiries to those who may be

Since closing the great CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD LOAN, White

FIRST MORTGAGE

SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS

WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Western Pacific Railroad connecting Sacramento with San Fransiece furnishes the Sual link in the extraordinary fact of an unbroken line of rail from the above of the Atlantic to that of the Pacific.

Is is 150 miles in length, including a short branch, and if will be the METROPOLITAN LINE OF THE PACIFIC

connecting its chief cities, and traversing the garden of the rich and growing State of California; receiving, in addition to an immense and Incrative local traffic, the through business over the Union and Central Pacific Rallroads-between the Eastern States and Sacramento.

It is completed, fully equipped, and in successful operation, and its earnings in October, the first full month, amounted to \$105,000 in coin. The net earnings will, by a moderate estimate, amount to \$600,000 per annum, in coin, while the interest on its Bonds will be but \$168,000, The value of the property and franchises is not less that

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

and the mortgage is limited to -\$9,800,000.

The bonds are of \$1,000 exch, have thirty years to run, and uff be

NINETY, AND ACCRUED INTEREST, in currency. They are made payable, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, IN GOLD COIN, in the city of New-York. Compone due January and

They possess the following recommendations:

I. They are based on the direct Trunk road leading from San Franciaco, the metropolis of the Pacific, eastward.

31. The property is under the same management as that of the Can-What Paccesc, and will have the Overland Line as a feeder.

311. Beside a local traffic of the first importance, it will receive a mile-

and must beep pace with the development of the most rapidly growing

W. The amount of the First Mortgage Bonda offered- \$2,800,000 -will be less than a third of the cost and value of the road, equip-

whele of the Pirst Mortgage Bonds will fall short of \$170,000,

The near appreach of the time when the United States can probably we fund the greater portion of its Six-per cent debt in naturally causing loquiry for other forms of investment which will afford satisfactory security with the same rate of interest. The WESTERN PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS must have an immense advantage ever all other securities based upon merely local or uncompleted railroad and may be held with as much confidence as Government bonds, or as

Brat-class mortgages on New-York city property. The loan is small in amount. Its claims to confidence are apparent.

Government bonds received at their full market value in exchange

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

THE ASPECT IN WASHINGTON. PREPARATIONS FOR ANY CONTINGENCY - REAL MEANING OF THE NAVAL MOVEMENTS-DEL-

ICATE NATURE OF THE DIPLOMATIC RELA-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- There is no doubt that our relations with Spain, in the matter of Cuba, have reached a critical point, and it will assuredly require skillful negotiations to prevent a rupture between the two Governments. There are two questions involved in the Spanish complication—(1.) That relating to the release of the Spanish gunboats which have been built in New-York. (2) That relating to the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban Republic. When the thirty gunboats which Capt. Ericsson has been building for the Spanish Government in New-York, were seized in August last, by order from Washington, the Spanish authorities made energetic remonstrances, and there is the best of reason for believing that the instructions sent from Madrid to Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister here, made it an imperative necessity for him to procure the removal of the embargo. After brief delay our Government allowed the work to proceed upon them-the contractors agreeing not to permit them to go to sea without the express permission of our Government, and Admiral Godon, the naval commandant at New-York, being instructed to watch and guard them strictly, with such naval force as was at his command. Their construction has been carried on under progress has been reported almost simultaneously to Washington and Madrid. The embargo itself created the deepest feeling among the members of the Regency, in the official circles of Madrid, and in the Spanish press. It was brought to the attention of Gen. Sickles by the Minister of Foreign Affairs immediately after the receipt of the dispatch from this country announcing it; and the interview between these functionaries was of such a stormy nature as not only to bring about a breach of their intercourse, but to threaten a breach of the intercourse between their Governments. Since then ington; but it has been evident all along that they could not possibly last a great length of time; for, on the completion of the gunboats, the Spanish Minister would necessarily demand their release according to his instructions, and our Government would either have to let them go on their errand of destroying the Caban Republic, or would have to hold them under Spanish menace. --------

The time for decision has now come. The Spanish Government is desirous that those of the gunboats which are already completed should be permitted to sail; and though it cannot be said that our Government has received a peremptory demand for their release, it is certain that the dispatches which have been received by the State Department regarding them are of such a nature as to require a very speedy

In bringing the whole question under the jurisdiction of the United States Court at New-York, in order to obtain a decision as to the right of our Government to hold these gunboats against the demands of Spain, the President has taken a step which assures him legal ground for his action in any contingency that may may arise. Spain, of course, holds to the position that, as our Government has permitted her to build these gunboats and to pay for prevent her obtaining possession of them.

It is probable that the correspondence on this subwarmer than has yet appeared, and that especially within the last few days there have been some passages of a very determinate character. It is a fact that at Madrid representations have been made to our Minister which, beyond doubt, go much farther than any of those that have yet been made by Senor Roberts at Washington. If Gen. Sickles has not Spain will declare war, he has assuredly been given to understand by Senor Becerra that our refusal to deliver up the Spanish gunboats on their completion. or our recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban Republic, would be accepted by the Spanish Government as cause of hostilities.

When Spain began to indulge in these menaces, some three months ago, our Government was unprepared, even if it had been desirous, to meet them. Spain has a respectable naval force, and a number of very effective iron-clad vessels, while the condition of our own navy had become so bad that even Admiral Porter declared it would be out of our power to raise a Spanish blockade of New-York, or make any respectable naval demonstration. But all this has been changed within the last 90 days. During that time business has been driven with the greatest activity in our Navy-Yards here and elsewhere. A large number of our vessels have been altered, repaired, and put in order for service; guns have been mounted, new engines put in, many of them raised to full steam, and our navy is at this time in better condition than it has been at any period for years past. Our fleet in Cuban, waters has been strengthened; our West India Squadron has been increased in force, and some of our best ironclads, including the Dictator, the most powerful in the service, have been sent to Key West. In all this there is no menace to the Spanish authority, and no intention to intimidate Spain; but there is a very distinct intimation that our Government will not permit its policy, either in regard to Cuba or any other matter, to be affected by any threats that Spain may choose to make. Of course no one can foretell the decision of the

Court at New-York in regard to the question of releasing the Spanish gunboats. The matter is not so simple as it may appear. It is understood that District-Attorney Pierrepont contends that they can be held under the act of 1818, which forbids the fitting out and arming of vessels to be used against any power or people with which we are at peace; but it must be remembered that these vessels will carry no armament from this country. Their armament was taken to Cuba in a Spanish frigate in October, when there was some fear that the Cubau privateer Hornet was preparing to begin her depredations on the high seas, There was a policy outlined in THE TRIBUNE some weeks ago on this question, which, there is reason to believe, was upheld by the President and several members of his Cabinet. It looked to the issue of a proclamation covering both points in dispute, and declaring (1) that the Spanish gunboats will be released in accordance with law; (2) that we cannot render this aid and comfort to one of the belligerents in Cuba without according equality to both, and that consequently the Government recognizes the belligerent rights of the Cuban Republic. This would, in the first instance, prevent either party from fitting out belligerent expeditions from our ports, or using our territory as a base of operations; but it would at the same time relieve our Government from the necessity of dealing with Cuban privateers as it has felt compelled to deal with the Hornet, and would otherwise be of advantage to the Cuban party, with which the

dent would be prepared to announce that the policy of the American Government could not be held sub ject to the dictation of Spain. In a few days Congress will be in session. A cousiderable number of Senators and Representatives have already arrived in Washington. With several of these the President has been in consultation, and there is no doubt that he will be supported in the declaration of a thoroughly American policy on the Cuban question. Senator Morton and other leading officials which would cause the gunboat work to stop at

country and the President are in sympathy. If

Spain felt compelled to repeat her menace of war in

case of the proclamation of this policy, the Presi-

Cuban Republicans than the President desires to go, while many prominent members of the House are fully up with Senator Morton. Secretary Fish has been charged with a want of liberality toward the Cuban Republicans, but those who bring this accusation may not be aware of the policy he has really been pursuing, some indication of which may be consulate. It was reported in the inner circles of diplomacy a short time ago, that the proclamation recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans had been actually drawn up for several months; that the form was filled in at the earnest desire of Secretary Rawlins before his death, and that he besought Grant to promise that it would be issued as soon as

At all events, both of the questions involved in our present relations with Spain must now very soon be brought to a decision. And Spain must know that it is not worth her while to indulge in anything like menace or intimidation, for this will have no effect whatever upon our Government.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

WHY THE GOVERNMENT LIBELED THEM. ment relative to the Spanish gunboats is now explained to have been actuated by a desire to postpone become a direct party to the case before the Courts, which will ensue from the libeling of the vessels, be-The pretext for the libel is believed to be the allegation Peruvian Minister, as explained in these dispatches last night; but the force of his declaration that war exists between Peru and Spain now is par tially destroyed by the assertions which he made in May of last year, when he succeeded in persuading Government to allow the Oncota and Catawba to sail from New-Orleans after they had been purchased by Peru from parties who had previously bought them from the Navy Department. His argument then was that, although a hostilities had ceased, and that Spain, as usual, had failed to recognize the condition of peace which followed. At that time he occupied toward the Oneota Catawba a relation not very different that which the Spanish Minister now occupies toward the so-called Spanish gunboats. If the iron-clads had been libeled, a case would have been made up precisely similar to the one which is now preparing by District-Attorney Pierreport in New-York. His object, of course, is to give Cuba the belligerent rights which his Government has

ANOTHER REASON FOR DETENTION OF THE SPANISH GUNBOATS-THE CUBAN VIEW OF

Senor Alfaro, late one of the Cuban Junta, went yesterday before the United States Commissioner and made outh that the Spanish gunboats, now nearly completed and lying over at Brooklyn, were about to be used by the Government of the Regent against the colony or people of Cuba; and claimed, therefore, that by the provisions of the neutrality laws said vessels should be here detained. The grounds of detention insisted upon were, that by the terms of our neutrality laws framed in 1794, extended to 1800, afterward amended in 1817, and codified in 1818, there was a direct prohibition in the third section of the Act against the "fitting out" or arming of any vessel or vessels in the ports of the United States, which vessels were to be used against any foreign princes, states, colony, district, or people with which the United States are at peace. The words colony or people are emphasized, because that is in the section which it is claimed covers this case. There is

additional provision at the end of the same section which provides for the seizure and confiscation of building materials or equipment of any such vessel or vessels, in case that any attempt shall be made to fit out, arm or equip any such vessel or vessels. Now, it is insisted that this what was then occurring in the Spanish colonies of South America, and had a future bearing upon what might hereafter take place with her other possesthis continent. The statute on the subject is very clear, and is found embodied in Kent's Com., vol. 1, p. 122; is referred to in the foot-notes to Dana's edition of Wheaton, and is to be found in the U.S. Statutes at Large. The order was issued for the seizure of the vessels, and they are now in the custody of the Government. The boats are also to be detained upon the ground first taken-viz: that Peru is a foreign State with which the United States are at peace; and, should these vessels be released and go to Cuba, larger vessels there in service would be relieved, and could go out to Pernyian waters for war purposes, which would be virtually the same action as if they were to sail directly from New-York

for the coasts or waters of Peru. PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR SEIZURE-TERMS OF

THE LIBEL. District-Attorney Pierrepont was engaged yesterday in preparing the papers necessary for the seigure of the Spanish gunboats. Only one affidavit has yet been sworn to, and this asserts, in detail, that the gunboats in question are fitting out to make war against the Government of Poru and the Colony of Cuba, with based on ithis are 30 in number, against as many gunboats, and are all substantially alike. As it is necessary to keep copies of all these libets in [the Attorney's office, blanks were prepared yesterday, but none of them were filled out, inasmuch as Judge Pierrepont was in doubt whether to found them on the alleged hostility to Peru and Cuba both, or to Peru only, and up to 9 o'clock hist evening he had received no reply to telegram to Washington asking for instructions on this point. In case it is decided to base the libels on Cuban as well as Peruyian grounds, a second amdavit will be sworn to, charring specially that the gunboats are fitting out against Cuba. This faffidavit has already been prepared, and both the man who will swear to it and the man who has already made oath to the first affidavit, are in the city, and called in the Attorney's office yesterday, although it is not deemed expedient to publish their names until after the affidavits are filed and the libels served. The formal seizure will not be made until after 12 o'clock to-day, when a copy of the libel will be nailed to the mainmast of each of the gunboats, and an officer from the United States Marshal's Office will be put on board. These libels are made returnable on the 14th of December, at which time, if no claim is put in by the owners, the boats will be declared condemned by default. THE UNITED STATES STATUTE IN THE CASE.

The following is the text of the 3d section of the Neutrality law of 1818:

Neutrality law of 1818:
That if any person shall, within the limits of the United States, 81 out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or react, with intent that such ship or react shall be employed in the service of any fureign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or peoproperty of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or pro-ple with a bost the United States are at peace, or shall issue or deliver a manashon within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for ship, or reseal, to the fittedt that she may be employed aformsaid, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high missiemesnor, and shall be fixed not more than \$10,000 and the prisoned not more than three years; and every such ship or vessel, with suption, and stores, which may have been procured for the building and

THE CONDITION OF THE GUNDOATS. Yesterday a visit to the dock-front of the Delamiter Iren Works revealed the fact that 25 of the gunboats were at their moorings, three were at the Dry Dock foot of Pike st., and two others, not masted and having no machinery on board, were lying just above the main flotilla; so the whole fleet, consisting of 30 vessels, was accounted for. No diminution of work was perceptible in the machine shops, but the people were in momentary expectation of receiving orders from the United States men would go much further in the support of the once. Already some of the work accomplished in the

equipment of the vessels has been and is being undone. Fifteen of the beautiful and costly Ericeson center-pivot gun-carriages which were on board have been put on chinery, and minor outfit. The Spanish officials had se lected table outfits for the messes amounting to nearly been arranged in the pantries on board. This fragile on the dock. Carpeting, small arms, mess utensils, furni body of everything movable except the anchors, and of the intentions of the Government respecting the immediate disposition of the gun-boats, but it is surmised that for safety, and to guard against fire, ice, chafing, &c., they will be taken over to the Navy-Yard and moored securely in the cob dock. When THE TRIBUNE reporter arrived at the dock at the foot of Thirteenth-st, the United States naval tenders Maria, Ensign W. C. Gibson in command, mounting one 24-pounder, and the Rocket, Mr. Jones, were lying there with steam up, keeping their accustomed lookout upon the fleet. The Maria is the station-boat, and the Rocket makes two daily trips between the gunboats and the Yard. At about 9 o'clock Commander D. B. Harmony, who has a supervising charge of these craft, came down and received the reports of the watch officer, and then left for the Navy-Yard to report the state of affairs to Admiral Godon. the intentions of the Government respecting MOVEMENTS OF SPANISH NAVAL VESSELS.

It has been supposed in outside circles that the arrival

of the Spanish paddle-wheel steamer Pizarro at this port gunboars to Cuba to relieve larger vessels, so that the latter could go to Peru. To investigate this point, This Intibune naval reporter yesterday paid a visit to the Pizarro, accompanied by a courteous attaché of the Spanish Consul's office. Embarking in one of the vessel's quarter-boats he nine knots. Her regular crew consists of 9 officers, 4 engineers, 86 sailors, 27 firemen, and 17 marines, making a total of 143 persons; but there are 405 souls on board, or 262 more than the ship's complement, which leads one to believe that they were intended to man the first lot of gun boats to be convoyed by her to Cuba. The men as a whole are a fine specimen of Spanish men-of-war's-men, strong, clean, and rather intelligent looking. The marines are also excellent specimens of the Marine Infantry Corps. Laternally the ship is in good condition, taking into consideration the fact that she has been at sea so many months. She looks puny and untidy in comparison with the U. S. S. Severn, a new vessel lying close to her, but she bears her ago yell. The officers of the Pizarro were very courteous and disposed to give all the information in their power, but the truth is the detailed instructions in reference to their mission have not yet been received from the Spanish authorities at Havana. They are, however, at a loss to understand the action of the U. S. authorities in the matter of the gunbeats. They laugh at the idea of the gunbeats if released, taking the place of the larger craft around the coast of Peru. On being interrogated in reference to the iron-clad Victoria, said to be coming here, they admitted that it was taked about, but nothing had been definitely settled when they left. The Victoria is a fine vessel, mounting 30 guns, and of 1,000 horse power. Her hull needs scraping and some overhauling, and other preparations of such a character as to lead those is to be repaired here, and then to proceed to Spain. It is possible that she too may be intended for Peru. She will bring a detachment of people for the Cahoneras, provided the telegraph does not put a stop to it. It certainly looks asspicious to see two heavy iron-clads coming here to refit for long voyages just on the eve of the expected departure of the gunboats. The officers of the Pizzaro are as follows: Captain, Evaristo Cassaringo; Second Captain, Francisco Hobregat; Lieutemants, Ramon Pinerro, José Padrinan, Angel Lopez, Narcisso Rodriguez; Peneser, Manuel Moor, Surgeon, Haralt Lanete; Chaplain, Julian Redriguez; Chief-Eugineer. Ricardo Santiago. The Captain was on shore at the time of the visit of The TREEKE reporter, in consultation with the Consul. It was their intention to pay official visits to our naval officials on Monday, but circumstances prevented. It will probably be done to-day.

The Spanish Consul, Sr. Don Cortes, is a Colonel in the regular army of Spain, and has only occupied his position In the Consular chair 20 days. He is apparently a Liberal Republican, but thoroughly incensed against the Cubans. He cannot comprehend the situation of affairs relating to the gunboats. In fact, a luge wet blanket has been thrown over the cuttre Spanish community. The Consul appeared much oppressed by the action of the Government, but did not seem disposed to discuss the authent. NOW THE CUBANS RECEIVED THE NEWS.

At the rooms of the Junta, whither hundreds of Cubans nocked during the day to canvass the new phase of affairs, the excitement from early morning till the hour for fairs, the excitement from early morning till the hour for closing was intense. The papers were read aloud by such its were able to master the intricacies of our ancould but, for the nonce, most pleasant tongue, and the cheering words of the dispatches from Washington rapidly translated into vehement Spanish, amid the enthusiastic clamor of the delighted auditory. The announcement of Consul Plumb's recall was greeted with loud acclaim, and that of Consul Hall's appointment with evidences of satisfaction no less noisy or sincere. In short, the Cubans were overloyed at what they looked upon as most brilliant signs of promise, and gave free and hearty vent to the expression of their hopes for the future of their native land.

THE ACCIDENT IN THE LEXINGTON, KY., COL-ORED CHURCH.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23,-Only two persons were killed by the falling of the floor of the Second Colored Church at Lexington, Ky., on Sunday. A number of the congregation escaped going down with the floor by jumping through the windows, many of whom are now suffering from broken limbs.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. .... A National Convention of Liquor Dealers

... The Virginia State Republican Conven-ion meets in Richmond to-day. ... Advices from Alaska state that gold has

....Quartermaster-General Meigs of Washing-

for some days, is improving.

The body of Peter Wedenhouse was yesterday taken from the ruins of the house that fell recently in Fifth st. St. Louis. It is believed that two or three other persons are still buried there. ... A heavy gale prevailed at San Francisco

....Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan is still quite ill at seldence in Chicago, being confined to his hed. He flering from a fever resulting from a cold. His clan thinks he will soon recover. clan thinks he will soon recover.

The argument in the Memphis and Little Rallroad case was continued at Little Rock yester. The old Board of Directors still have possession of pad, and trains are running as usual.

.Edward Foster, said to have done service Edward Foster, said to have done service in the State Prison, is under arrest in Boston, charged with blackmailing Abraham A. French to the extent of \$5.000, by threats of exposing some improprieties which he slieges against the latter.

A young man named Barnett was publicly excommunicated from the Walnutst. (St. Louis) Presbyterian Church last Sunday, for extracting money from the weekly collections. He confessed to having purioned about \$1,000 since last February.

purioned about \$1,000 since has restrained.

A Japanese Prince and suite arrived by the Chma steamer at San Francisco on Tuesday. He is sent as a special commissioner by the Emperor to inquire into the condition of the Japanese luborers on the sugar plantations in the Sandwich Islands.

Richmond with several program been completed at chmond with several prominent New York capitalists which the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will be conceed at once. Among the capitalists are W. H. Aspinall, A. A. Low, C. P. Huntington, Fisk & Hatch, and

w-York Central Railroad Company, tried before the me Court at Utica, Judge Mulin presiding, the jury day brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of \$18,000

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICANS IMPLICATED WITH THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

Mabrid, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1869. In compliance with a resolution adopted by the been obliged to submit for examination documents which implicate Spanish Republicans in a conspiracy with the insurgents of Cuba.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RISHOPS TO BE PUNISHED The Government has determined to adopt rigorous reasures against certain Bishops who left the ountry for Rome without passports or permission.

FRANCE. TWO MINISTERS RE-ELECTED.

PARIS, Tuceday, Nov. 23, 1869.

The city is entirely tranquil. Ministers Bourbean and Leroux have been reclected Deputies. A SUPPORTER OF THE INFALLIBILTY OF THE POPE CENSURED.

The Bishop of Orleans reprimands M. Veuillot the editor the Ultramontaine organ here, for the publication of articles in favor of the infallibility of

The Emperor has decided to remain in Paris for the present.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE SITUATION. LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1869. The Times, in an article on the political situation in France, says: "The hopes which were lately raised of the formation of a Ministry under Ollivier have vanished. The Emperor has resolved to retain his present advisers in office, at least until the meeting of the Chambers, when new men may be required to initiate the new relations between the Government and the Legislature. Whether their appointment will precede or follow the opening of the Chambers, or whether they will result from imperial preference or a parliamentary vote, is of little conseq The Legislature, if true to itself, will always have the last word on the subject. It is for the Legislature to enlighten the Sovereign, to bring its wishes to bear on him, and to impose them, if necessary

THE SUEZ CANAL.

RETURN OF THE FLEET TO PORT SAID. Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1869. The Journal Officiel has received the following dispatch from Port Said: "The Imperial yacht Aigle, with the Empress on board, and the entire fleet left

Suez yesterday, and reached the Mediterranean to-

day. The success of the inauguration is complete. A PROTEST FROM THE SULTAN. LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1869.

The Sultan protests against the act of the Viceroy of Egypt in proclaiming the neutrality of the Suez Canal, as a trespass on his sovereignty. A dispatch from Suez reports that the Egyptian steamer Latif has been aground two days off that port.

> AFRICA. SAFETY OF MR. LIVINGSTONE.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1859. It is now absolutely certain that the great African traveler, the Rev. David Livingstone, is safe. The Duke of Argyle yesterday received a telegram from the Governor of Bombay, containing the information that he (the Governor) had just received a letter from Mr. Livingstone himself, dated Ujiji, May 13, 1869. Mr. L. was in good health, and was everywhere

GREAT BRITAIN.

ONE OF THE ATLANTIC CABLES LEASED TO A GERMAN COMPANY LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1869.

The Angle-American Telegraph Company have leased one of their two Atlantic Cables to a German company, with whom negotiations to this end have long been pending. The term of the lease is five

THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE PEABODY IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

LONDON, Nov. 12 .- It was a hard, cold, colored sky that overhung London to-day, even until after one o'clock; but the poor of London brought their rags and shivering limbs to line the path by which the cortege of George Peabody was to enter the Abbey. And surely none of the great and wealthy gentlemen who followed could doubt that there is plenty of room still left for Peabodys, and plenty of need for their munificence. But they who, perhaps, of all others would have dropped genuine tears on the breast of this bountiful friend were sturdily kept back by beadles and pelicemen. "None can be admitted without mourning." This announcement on the cards of admission to the Abbey was understood by the officials to refer not to pangs of the heart but bands on the hat. I cannot help thinking that London would have witnessed a more impressive funeral of the benefactor of the poor, had it been arranged that through the crowd of gentlemen and ladies in attendance, all dressed in black, an aisle had been formed, and a procession of the poor permitted to pass through and look into the grave. Alas, how long it would have been! But this was not to be; so they thronged about the gates outside, giving their pennies for little mourning cards, and likenesses, and for a poor ballad written by one of their number, which seemed to represent their feelings in its crude and rude stanzas:

"Oh mourn ye British sons of toil, And weep ye daughters too;
A noble heart of boundless wealth,
Hath passed away from you.

"No booming cannon loud proclaim'd When he gave up his breath; But tolling thousands they will mourn The day he sank in death. "Ye sons of might scorp not the poor Nor mock their sad distress; As Christian men and brothers too Relieve their wretchedness.

"Like Peabody, take them in hand, Nor blush to own their right; To share the joys by you possessed God sheds on both His light.

"May gentle winds the vessel 'tend Across the mighty main. That bears his body to that shore Where liberty doth reign.

"No pompous title heraids him, The blest of rich and poor; His simple name sufficient is To live for evermore."

A limited space was left open to the public where they could at least hear the chants; and it was erammed. The space open to those who had tickets was by no means crowded, and among the distinguished men who formed the accompaniment of the corpse through the Abbey, there were, it must be confessed, conspicuous absences. Some had even expected that the Prince of Wales would have represented his mother's publicly-expressed sorrow on the occasion; but he was fulfilling the duties of his position by following the hounds in Windsor Park, and was under the necessity of witnessing the performance at the Gaiety Theater in the evening. So the carriage he sent was empty, as was the chair covered with red velvet, prepared for him. The vulgar, however, did not seem to appreciate H, R. H.'s motives for absenting himself if they knew them, and some pretty severe expressions on the subject were current. The people in the nave, where I stood, seemed to me-both ladies and gentlemenchiefly Americans; and indeed I recognized many of them as Americans—among others Mr. Charles Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Dix, Miss Sedgwick of Syracuse, Miss Bowles of Springfield, Mass.; Mr. Wm. Everett of Cambridge, Mass., and Messrs. Vanghan. Sir Curtis Lampson and Mr. Motley had taken great care

that all Americans who desired to attend should have tickets, and as London has long been througed with our countrymen there is no wonder that they should have occupied so much space. Nevertheless, the nave was only half full, and, having witnessed the funeral here of Lord Palmerston. I could not help recognizing the

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

immense contrast between the numbers and the dis tinction of those who were then present and those who did homage to the remains of George Peabody Do the great Middle and Upper Classes of England really in their hearts honor such immense wholesale giving as Mr. Peabody's, and believe the standard he has set up for the almost fabuleus

wealth of this kingdom a good one?

Old things die hard in England, yet they die. The other day, when the Queen entered London to oper the viaduct the crowd so chaffed the liveried footmen that the latter presently gave signs that under their plush and powder they actually had some of the sensibilities of men. On Lord Mayor's day the most antique features of the show were all left out. But here at Mr. Peabody's funeral-though it was by far the simplest I ever saw in the Abbey-there was preserved the mutes, and the wretched individual who is employed by the undertaker to bear on his actly as Italian sellers of plaster casts convey their goods. When this person came with his load of funeral feathers nearly everybody smiled; some of the young were even surprised into a laugh; and when the insignia of magnificent mourning evcite the risibles one would say it is about time for them to disappear.

The morning, as I have said, had been gray and gloomy, but shortly before the choristers entered, and as they moved up the nave chanting, the sun shone out, and, its light being broken up by the little, square window-panes, threw a great mass of beams across the grave. Through the grand old building the light stole, caught from window to window, projecting their stained hues on the somber pillars and walls, lighting up the arm of a saint here, the sword of a warrior there, revealing all along the sides of the nave and the poets' corner the trumps of fame and the wings of angels. And with these tints and transformations of the sunshine the sweet notes of the boy-choristers, of which there were twenty (the choir in all having forty voices), blended, and seemed to translate for the ear the harmonies and The center of the nave was covered with black

cloth, as was the whole area of the western end where the body was deposited, the grave itself having around it a square line of white. When the body was descending there was something impressive in the scene and its surroundings. Conspicuous beyond and above it was the figure of William Pitt, with lifted arm, as if his very statue were reminding his country of how his voice had defended in its strugg! ing infancy the colony which had produced this benefactor of England. Immediately opposite the new grave was the memorial tablet inscribed as raised by "citizens of Massachusetts" to Sir William Howe, who led in the siege of Boston, and offered to the colonies that amnesty on condition of laying down their arms, which not all the darkness of their prospects at the time could induce them to accept. And yet a little further on was the tomb of the poor young Major André, whom Washington executed, even while he pitied him, because the right of America to be called a nation was involved. On this tomb is carved a representation of the capture of André, while one of Washington's staff, sitting behind him, holds his handkerchief to his eyes. All these men were the witnesses which stood around silently calling up the events which, after less than a century, were followed by the burial in the most consecrated spot in Great Britain of one who had begun life as a bare-foot boy, and had lived to put the Queen and her subjects in his debt. And above them all arose the windows, with their transfigured saints, apostles, and knights, who shed down their richest hues upon the grave of the American, as saying, "He is one of us; he is the knight who encountered the dragon of panperism, the prince who ruled from the heart of the people, the saint who gave men bread, the apostle who brought glad tidings to the poor : he is our brother.'

vest it of a certain coldness. Perhaps it is impossible to have forms of this kind simple without being bold. One longed that there should have, at least, been around the coffin some tender hands to least, been around the coffin some tender bands to east on it some less ordered flowers than white camelias carefully arranged into a cross, which were its only ornament. The American officials and the ladies who followed it—the families of Messrs. Motley, Morgan, Stursis, and one or two others—were, of course, selemn and decorous, and could be no more. Mr. Gladstone, Arthur Phelps, Miss Coutts, almost the only people of note present, seemed impressed by the occasion; but we all experienced a certain relief in the weeping of a girl who followed alone—the one touch of personal feeling manifested. Nor was the music altogether rendered with such full taste and feeling as I fancy it would have been had Dean Stanley (who had telegraphed from Italy his desire that Mr. Peabody should be buried in the Abbey) been in England. The chant to which the procession had moved toward the choir had been impressive and plaintive, but the subsequent pieces were more intricate than sweet, and when the choristers were singing around the grave, a hundred yards distant from the organ, there were some faults of harmony between the two. To all this, however, the last piece sung was a notable exception. It was beautiful in itself and was sung with a true feeling. It was the music of Handel, and the singers seemed to feel, and so made the people feel, the soft and pathetic cheerfulness of the closing passages—

"His body is baried in peace."

The other pieces consisted of two by Pr. Croft.

But while the scene had thus some traits of histor-

ical impressiveness about it, it was impossible to di-

"His body is buried in peace
But his ame liveth evermore."

The other pieces consisted of two by Dr. Croft.
"Thou knowest, Lord," and "I heard a voice from
Heaven," and one by Purcell, "In the midst of life."
These, as I have intimated, were far from well sung,
and the effect of the last was not hightened by the
place occupied by the choristers near the grave,
which gave rise to some strange and weird echoes.
When all was over, the organist gave a grand rendering of the "Dead March in Sunl," and the crowd
crept slowly past the grave whose dust marked the crept slowly past the grave whose dust marked the end of the wealthiest private man of this age. On the plain coffin, with its cross of white flowers, was

written:
GFORGE PEABODY, ESQ.
Born 18 February, 1785.
At Danvers, Massachuset
Died in Londou,
November, 1889.

One other comment suggests itself. The most enthusiastic admirers of the Booked Common Prayer present must. I think, have felt that there are times and cases wherein the rigid formula might be relaxed, and some spontaneous utterance allowed. The Rev. Lord John Thyme. (Sub-Dean of Westminster), read the burial service clearly and solemnly, but how might it have thrilled the andience had he left his book for the moment, and uttered the thankfulness of the best hearts around him that one rich man at any rate had found the needle's eye, and knew how to sell what he had for the noble satisfaction of serving men! For instance, how truly eloquent would it have been in this particular case had the reverend nobleman when he closed the prayer ending with "Come, ye blessed of my Father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world"—been able to add the words added in the Bible. "for I was as hangered and ye gare me meat?"

It would indeed be a great error to measure the

from the beginning of the world"—been able to add the words added in the Bible. "for I was as hangered and ye gare me meat."

It would indeed be a great error to measure the feelings of the measure of the English people by the apathy of the wealthier classes to the events of today. The heart of the people may be best felt in the press, which takes the place of many old ceremonious expressions. And though I doubt that his life and bounty will never be regarded as ideals on London 'Change, I am sure that there is no living Prince or Queen who has in this generation gamed such a hold upon the deep heart of the lower classes here as George Peabedy. There is no hour of the day when they may not be seen hanging around his bronze statue, gazing apon it as on a god. He had the two quaities which reality go to make the Anglo-Saxon saint of this present time: he could make more money than other people, and he could give it away more freely than others. He recognized the sacredness of money, and detected the deeper forces lurking in it. He would do for John Weslev's model Christian who "gets all he can, saves all he can, gives all he can. He was not tricked by his money, nor sacrificed life to the means of hife. As Mr. Gladstone said, "He has shown us how a man can be measter of his wealth, instead of being its slave." Were his mouive fame, he would still deserve vast credit for the wisdom which could be give the deeper worst thing that could be said against Mr. Peabedy is that his life had not rendered it impossible for Jefferson Davis to show his face in the choir at his funeral. But it would be hard to distribute the blame for that fossil wrong. We will rather rejoice that some of his wealth is now bearing light to the minds which Davis would have kept in perpetual darkness.